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THE BUX, New York City.

Panis-Riceque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Escarus No. 10. Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Why?

Tammany Hall's rejection of Judge DALT brought up a question of extreme gravity, which the meeting at Carnegle Hall last night served to emphasize.

If, for his refusal to be the political slave of the party leader, his office is taken away from a man, for what reasons and upon what understanding is an office bestowed?

Let New Yorkers who, while voting for Judge DALY and the Republican Judiciary ticket, intend also to vote for Van WYCK, or voters throughout the State, ask themselves that question and consider the answer.

There can be but one. The leader who ventures to demand subserviency of a Judge, will exact that as the very first requisite from a Governor.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, as Governor, in all his functions, which include the power to appoint Judges of the State Supreme Court, would be bound to his master with bands such as no other public officer ever knew.

This explains why the two citizens publiely recognized as actually contending for election to the Governorship are the Republican candidate for that office, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and, not AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, but RICHARD CROKER.

The only adequate answer to the Tammany outrage on the bench will be to vote down the entire Democratic ticket, and smash the power that would grow on its

The Senate in the Fifty-sixth Congress

The changes in the United States Senate are so regulated by law that the terms of one-third of the Senators expire every other year. Next March a change of thirty Senators will occur. The present Senate comprises, according to the recognized political division of its members, forty-five Republicans, thirty-four Democrats, and eleven Populists, Silver Republicans and Independents. The five Silver Republicans are TELLER of Colorado, MANTLE of Montana, Jones and STEWART of Nevada, and Cannon of Utah; the six Populists and so-called Independents are HEITFELD of Idaho, HARRIS of Kansas, ALLEN of Nebraska, BUTLER of North Carolins, KYLE of South Dakota, and TURNER of Washington. Technically in the present Senate the Republicans are one vote short of a majority, but there are three gold Democrats whose support on monetary questions has generally been counted upon, while on other questions than of a monetary character the Silver Republicans have oftener voted their former party associates with than with the Democrats. Upon the next United States Senate will devolve some of the most intricate questions which have come before a Senate in many years, particularly in relation to the foreign affairs of the country and the acceptance of the conditions of peace by treaty under that provision of the Constitution which accords to the President the power, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Sena-

tors present concur.' Of the thirty Senators whose terms ex- any such question. The boldness and eleven are Republicans, three are Silver Republicans, and one, WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN, is a Populist. Of the hold-over Senators-those whose terms expire on March 8, 1901, and those whose terms expire on March 3, 1903-thirty-four are Republicans, nineteen are Democrats and seven

are Populists or Silverites.

It will be observed, therefore, that the Democrats and Populists are much more affected by the expiration of terms in March next than are the Republicans. The Republicans have a clear majority among the hold-overs. The expiration of so many Democratic terms is easily understood when it is remembered that this group of Senators was chosen after the Presidential election of 1892, and represented, therefore, the sweeping Democratic victory of that year.

It is for all public and patriotic considerations essential that the next Senate shall be in substantial harmony with the Mc-Kinley Administration. Fortunately, there is already an abundance of evidence that such will be the case. On Tuesday last the Republicans of Vermont reflected RED-FIELD PROCTOR for a full term. NEL-SON ALDRICH of Rhode Island has already been reflected by the Legislature of that State, and MARCUS A. HANNA has been elected in Ohio. These are three of the most conspicuous Republicans in the outgoing group. At the Maine election in September, a Legislature overwhelmingly Republican was chosen, and there is no serious doubt of Republican success in Massachusetts, in Michigan, in Connecticut, and in Minnesota, the States now represented by Senators Longe, Bug-ROWS, HAWLEY, and DAVIS, whose terms all expire. The Republicans have already made some gains in representation which, apart from the results of next month's election. will strengthen their forces. In Maryland Senator GOBMAN, the Democratic leader, will be superseded by McComas, a Republican. In Oregon, the vacancy in the Senate, caused by a deadlock in the Republican caucus, has been filled by the election of JOSEPH SIMON. Senator KYLE was reëlected a year ago for another term, expiring in 1903, by Republican votes in the South Dakota Legislature, and he is now tentatively counted as in the Republican column.

The States in which the most active fight for control of the several Legislatures is made this year are New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and California. In five of these six States all except Pennsylvania-the outgoing Senators-MURPHY, SMITH, FAULE-NER, MITCHELL and WHITE-are Democrats. The Pennsylvania contest is now very much mixed by the vigorous warfare made against the return of QUAY; but, whatever the outcome of the election may be as to Governor, it is not seriously supposed by any one familiar with Pennsylvania politics that a Democrat will be sent to the United States Senate from Harrisburg. The fight, indeed, has developed into a contest between the Quay Ro- resistance at all is proved by the circum-

publicans and the anti-Quay Republicans. The Pennsylvania State Senators are not, as is the case in New York and many other States, chosen in one year, but at alternate elections. There are fifty Senatorial districts. In one year of legislative election Senators are chosen in the oddnumbered districts; two years later they are chosen in the even-numbered districts. By reason of this arrangement the Republicans have this year a number of "hold overs" so large as practically to insure the election of a Republican United States In New York, Wisconsin, and New Jersey

the chances of Republican success through

control of the Legislature are decidedly

better than the chances of the Democrats

The Republican chances are perhaps not

so good in California and West Virginia,

but while Republican success in one or

both would be a distinct gain, Democratio

success in one or both would mean only

'holding their own." In West Virginia the

Legislature to be chosen this year will elect

a United States Senator. Both branches

of the legislative body are small, the Sena

tors numbering only twenty-six and the

Delegates seventy, a total of ninety-six only

The present Republican majority in the

Charleston Senate is fourteen and in the

House twelve. Of the thirteen "hold-over"

Senators, eleven are Republicans, The

West Virginia Republicans are confident of

securing at least six seats in the Senate

this year. They will then need to elect only

thirty-two of the seventy Delegates to secure

a majority on joint ballot. From California

the reports vary, but in the election of 1896,

with all factions of opposition to the Re

publican party united, the State was car

ried for McKinley by 1,822 plurality, and

this year the Fusion Populists and the Mid-

dle-of-the-Road Populists are divided. Each

faction of the Populists has its own ticket

each is making its own canvass; and while

the vote east for the Middle-of-the-Road

men may not be numerically large, it may

prove sufficient to defeat Democratic fusion.

which, judging from the result of the June

election in Oregon, the adjacent State, is

The conclusion, therefore, is that with

one Democratic seat already lost in Mary

and, another sure to be lost in Wisconsin

and four other Democratic seats in peril in

New York, New Jersey, West Virginia and

California, the prospects of Republican con-

Lut it is imperative that a Republican

cuate should be supplemented by a Repub

lean House in the Fifty-sixth Congress if

the Republican Administration of WILLIAM

Facts Known to Everybody.

No intelligent man in the State really be

lieves soberly and seriously the talk of the

casuists about raising the quality and

standard of the State Government, reform-

ing it, by means of the Democratic party

They all know that it is a ludicrous sugges-

tion, and no one better than Tammany itself

Tammany is not even pretending to play

such a part. It is straining every nerve for

a Democratic triumph in the State, with

the openly avowed purpose of carrying its

domination from New York to Albany and

introducing its methods in the government

of the whole State. It is not in politics for

its health, and it does not pretend to be

What its methods are is demonstrated

to everybody by its hardihood in making

its right to dictate to the judicial bench a

prominent issue in this canvass, without

any attempt at concealment. If it can

supplement its control of New York through

one of the Van Wyck brothers by putting

the other in control at Albany, with a Legis-

lature amenable to its will, Tammany will

have a free hand to hold up both the city

That that is the end Tammany is looking

for is manifest to everybody; there is no

question about it in any intelligent mind,

officer, is to be followed by certain punish-

Tammany, if the latter elects VAN WYCK.

mean that only when they cry out that the

VAN WYCK will mean the turning over of the

of the ballot, would carry with it the elec-

force. Everything that has occurred since

1896 demonstrates that that passion con-

tinues to sway it irresistibly. No Demo-

cratic State Convention, no Democratic can-

didate, has dared to invite its vengeance by

denouncing or even opposing it. The tribe

of Hornblowers are afraid even to refer to

the subject, much less discuss it. They know

that they are tolerated by the Democratic

party only on the condition that they hold

their tongues as to that matter. This is not

mere assertion; it is an undeniable fact

within the knowledge of everybody; read

their speeches. At the National Democratic

Convention of 1896 Fie New York delega-

tion stood out persistently against Bryan-

ism, but when the convention was over the

New York Democracy immediately accept-

ed Bryanism with relish. That the delega-

tion from New York in 1900 will make no

telligence knows it.

rrogance with which it advertises

and State.

McKinley is to be effectively sustained.

trol of the Fifty-sixth Senate are good.

none too strong.

ing the last generation. Where will Tammany Hall be in 1900? Where was it in 1896? Where is it now? What was the meaning of the tempest of applause which swept over the Tammany ratification meeting on Tuesday night at the mention of the name of BRYAN?

tion at Syracuse nominated as its candi-

1896 were fully authenticated; and no dele

gate who cannot present the same oreden

ials will be allowed to go to the National

Convention in 1900. Hornstower, Shep-

ARD, and their like all know that; every-

body knows it; yet they go on professing

to be Democrats while professing to reject

disdainfully (in private only) a standard

of political faith accepted by the Demo-

cratic party more enthusiastically than any

other which has been formulated for it dur-

A Fair Warning. The Hon. JOHN M. PALMER, the Presidential candidate of the gold Democrats in 1896, has not shut his eyes to the truth of 1898. and has announced his intention to support the Republican candidate for Congress as the only course now open to honest-money men. The latest conspicuous Democrat to range himself by the side of Gen. PALMER, and to pour shame upon the hornblowers, or Democratic dissenters who have turned to Bryanism, is the Hon. JOHN K. COWEN of Maryland, a State in which the Democratic State Convention, like that of New York, strove to lure anti-Bryanites back by ignoring the free-silver issue, and in which, we believe, every Democratic Congress Convention did the same. Mr. Cowen's argument that even a gold Democrat elected to Congress will support his party's nominee for Speaker, who of course will be a free-silver man and as such guide the legislation of the House, will be denied nowhere in the Democratic party.

But here is a test of Democratic Representatives who show a side for honest money nore decisive than argument or prediction : In 1896, the year that Gen. PALMER ran for President, the gold Democratic organization indersed George B. McClellan. the regular Democratic nominee for Congress in the Twelfth New York district, as worthy of honest-money men's support. Col McClellan took the indorsement When the Teller resolution came into the House, however, this candidate of the gold Democrats voted with his party.

An honest-money Democratic candidate for Congress in the year 1898 is a humbug.

His followers are hornblowers. The only honest-money candidates for Congress are on the Republican tickets.

The Latest News from China.

It begins to look as if the palace revolution at Pekin might lead to a trial of strength in the Far East between Russia and France on the one hand, and Great Britain, probably assisted by Japan, on the other. It is for the interest of the two lastnamed powers, which desire to avert any further mutilation of China and to secure freedom of access to her markets, that the Emperor Kwangsu should be restored to the throne from which, practically, he has been deposed. It is no less plainly for the interest of the St. Petersburg Government that supreme authority should be retained by the Empress Dowager, TsI An, who for the last three years has shown herself disposed to further the Czar's plans. What would have been, therefore, under other circumstances a family quarrel, to be settled in the seclusion of the imperial residence. by the disappearance of one of the parties, has become a matter of grave international concern, in which sides are taken by diplomatists, behind whom are arrayed the milltary and naval forces of their respective countries. Every foreign legation in Pekin is now protected by a guard; a powerful British fleet is stationed at the mouth of the Pei-ho River, and it is reported that the Russians have concentrated an army of 10 000 men at Port Arthur

and Tammany itself has not tried to raise policy in the case of Judge DALY Those who desire the restoration of proved that it did not care to leave Kwangsu have first to learn that he is alive. Even this information is not easily any doubt as to that matter in anybody's mind. Disobedience to Tammany procurable by foreigners, who have no dictation, whether by a Judge or any other neans of entering even the so-called Forbidden City, much less the mysterious prement. It wants to compel fear of its power, cincts of the palace set apart for the Son of so that it may move to the accomplishment Heaven. It must have been through extraordinary pressure applied by the of its purposes without obstruction; it British Minister, Sir CLAUDE MACgives the State fair warning. Already every Democratic Judge in the State understands DONALD, to the Tsung-ll-Yamen that the that he will hold his place on the condition Empress Dowager was prevailed upon to of rendering "proper consideration" to take the unprecedented step of permitting the deposed and imprisoned Emperor to be The hornblowers understand that pervisited by a physician attached to the feetly well. The Godkins who are working French Legation. The physician relates slyly in Tammany's interest in this canvass that he found the unfortunate Kwangsu somewhat indisposed, but not seriously ill, and that he was, evidently, under State will be "sacrificed" if the patriotism strict surveillance. No significance need and conservatism of the people insist on the vast importance of national issues. be attached to the further statement that he showed much deference to They know, everybody knows, that the the Empress Dowager, who was preselection of Theodore Roosevelt will mean ent during the interview, for, as he an upright and aggressively honest State knows himself to be entirely in her Administration, and that the election of power, he would not be likely to disclose his real wishes to a person manifestly pow-State to the mercies of the Tammany policy published so boldly in the case of Judge erless to rescue him. Kwangsu's oppor-DALY. They know that the success of the tunity will come, if it be true that Prince Democratic ticket, under the present form HENRY of Prussia is returning to Pekin in order to demand an audience of the Emtion of the Tammany Judges and conseperor. That demand cannot be refused, the quent public approval of its policy of dictaright of foreign potentates to rank on an tion to the bench. They know that the equality with the Celestial Emperor having been conceded definitely on May 15 of the success of that ticket throughout the State would mean the election of thirty-four current year, when a personal reception was Representatives in Congress and a United granted to the same Prince HENRY. The Prince's second visit at this conjuncture States Senator who would be likely to give Bryanism a majority in Congress, which obviously will not serve the turn of the would alarm every business interest in the Empress Dowager and the pro-Russian Union. But, all the same, they are at work party at Pekin, and it must, therefore, be openly or slyly to help Tammany to get construed as proof that the German Kaiser this disastrous control. They know it; has decided to cooperate no longer with the everybody else who has a glimmer of in-Czar in the affairs of the Far East. It is probable enough that the Anglo-Ger-Why, then, do these men persist in makman understanding recently arrived at ing humbugs of themselves? It is utterly has in view something more imporiseless for any Democrat to refuse to see tant than the mere interchange of good and acknowledge that the Democratic party, offices in Africa, and it is certain that Germany was the Continental power an as it now is and as it is to be, is the party of the Chicago platform and is imbued with alliance with which was recommendthe spirit of Bryanism as its sole animating ed by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in the speech that

has been quoted so often. Should Prince

HENRY, when admitted to an audience, ask

the Emperor point blank if he desires to

resume the exercise of his authority, and

should Kwangsu pluck up the courage to

answer in the affirmative, there is but little

doubt that a determined effort would be

made by the British Minister, backed by

British warships, to replace Kwangsu on the

throne. That, in the execution of such a

design, England could rely upon the help of

Japan may be taken for granted, for the last

installment of the money indemnity from

China to the Mikado has been paid, and the

war vessels ordered for the latter in for

the Marquis Iro just before the palace revo

lution had for its purpose the procurement

Japan in view of opposing an insuperable on the next day of registration, when it shall stance that the Democratic State Convenbar to any further encroachments on the dates only men whose votes for BRYAN in part of Russia. There is no doubt that, at the pre-

time, when the Trans-Siberian Bailway is

still far from being finished, and the Trans-Manchurian branch is not even begun, Great Britain and Japan would prove more than a match for any forces, military and naval, which Russia and France could place in the Far East. Having absolute command of the sea, the British and Japanese fleets would be able to put a Japanese army of 100,000 men within a relatively short distance of the Chinese capital long before a Russian force could march thither by land from Port Arthur. Only with great difficulty, and after long delay, could the Russians obtain reinforcements from the present eastern terminus of the Siberian Railway. Were the troops already collected in Manchuria once defeated, all that the Czar has gained since the revision of the Shimonoseki Treaty would be lost, while the Japanese would recover the Liau-Tung Peninsula, and henceforth would constitute an almost impregnable barrier to the fulfilment of the Russian dream of southward extension at the cost of China. We should observe here that, even if the German squadron now in the Far East were ordered to cooperate with the French and Russian fleets, the situation would not be affected materially. The British and Japanese combined would still be assured of maritime supremacy in the Pacific. But, as we have said, the signs are that Germany, if she did not openly side with England, would at all events observe a strict neutrality.

It is most improbable that the activity just now remarked in the French navy yards indicates a belief that war with England will be the outcome of the Fashoda incident No such momentous consequences could flow from so trivial a cause. It is much more likely that Count MURAVIEFF, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has just arrived in Paris on an unexplained mission, has come for the purpose of summoning the Czar's ally to assist in the protection of Russian interests in China, which would be menaced seriously were a restoration of the Emperor Kwangsu to be brought about by an Anglo-Japanese combination.

The Unbroken Dam.

The Hon, JAMES E. CAMPBELL of Ohio and New York told the Tammany Bryanites the other night that he didn't "understand how it was that one regiment should be dis banded while another regiment, with a good soldier for a Colonel, was kept in Florida."

We don't suppose that Mr. CAMPBELL takes seriously the complaints that some of Col. BRYAN's worshippers make of his treatment by the Administration or supposes that the Colonel is kept in Florida with malice prepense. As a matter of fact, it would give joy to the Republicans to see the dam broken and the Colonel inundating the country.

But what afright the New York Democratio managers would take if Col. BRYAN came to speak in the enemy's country! He is not, in the habit of disguising his opinions, and a speech of his would wreck the New York Democrats' pretence of carrying on the campaign on State issues. BRYAN is the god of the New York Democrats, as the crazy cheering for him at the Tammany meetings showed, and if he should come here the faithful could not be kept from howling for the Chicago platform.

It is lucky for the New York Democrats that Col. BRYAN'S regiment is not mustered out and that his voices are still suffering military imprisonment. If he came to New York there would be trouble.

As to Registration.

There was a phenomenally large registration and a phenomenally large vote cast in Chicago in the Presidential election of 1896. Many local conditions contributed to make the result of that contest uncertain in Illinois. The June Bryan Democratic Convention had been held in Chicago. The Bryan Democratic campaign headquarters was located there, and the labor troubles which had precipitated acts of violence and bloodshed in and about Chicago had found expression in the incendiary Bryanite platform with the expectation of large local labor support. The State administration of Illinois was not only in Democratic hands at that time, but the Governor of the State. JOHN P. ALTGELD, was a man of resolute political courage and much astuteness and the manager of the Democratic fight in the State. Under these circumstances, and for a considerable time, the probable result in Illinois was uncertain, but when to the number of nearly 400,000 the voters of Chicago registered in advance of the election, all doubt and uncertainty as to the result on President, the State ticket, Congressmen and local officers was dissipated, and with good reason, for in the election of November Mr. McKINLEY polled 200,000 votes in Chicago, against less than 145,000 for W. J. BRYAN, and his majority in Illinois was 140,000.

There is no election, except for a State Treasurer, in Illinois this year. There are no Federal officers to be voted for except Congressmen, of which there are seven, all

Republicans. There are four days of registry in New York; there are two in Chicago, and at the first of these on Tuesday last the total registration fell below 190,000, a reduction of 40 per cent. compared with the first day's enrollment of 1896. This is not a favorable indication, but the loss may be offset on the next day of registry next week. In New York there will be no day of registry next week. To-day (Saturday) is the last day of registration in the city, and there can be no possible condonance for the failure of any citizen, not already enrolled, who neglects to present himself at the polls.

Register! Register! Register! This is the last day and the hours are from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. A big registry in this town will mean 25,000 additional Roosevelt votes in the State and put-renewed spirit and courage into all those who are fighting the battle of honor and honesty at home and abroad. Register!

The Police and the Election.

There is now no vestige of doubt that the police force of this great town is publicly and shamelessly engaged in the criminal business of recording and reporting to the chiefs of Tammany Hall the party declarations of individual citizens as these are enrolled at the various places of registration. Section 3, subdivision 2, of the Primary Election law is as follows:

"Immediately upon the close of each day of registration, and before leaving the meeting place, the board of election inspectors shall publicly inclose eign shipyards are well advanced toward completion. There is reason to believe that the said enrollment books, together with all declars tions and records pertaining thereto, in a scaled envelope, upon which shall be written or printed in the special mission to Pekin undertaken by distinct characters the number of the election district. Such envelops shall remain scaled in the cus-tody of the Chairman of the board until the meeting of China's assent to a close alliance with

he publicly opened. The envelope scaled at the close of the last day of registration shall, within twenty-four hours, be delivered to the custodian of grimary records. Such envelope shall remain sealed until the day after the next ensuing day of general election. No member of the Board of Election Inspectors shall make, or allow to be made, a copy of, or a transcript or statement from, the enrollment books. No person shall, on any of such days of registration or in the interval between any such day and the next ensuing day of general election, reveal or disclose the names or number of the enrolled electors of any party, or maks, publish or circulate a list of such names, or of any thereof, or do or permit any act by which the name of the party with which an elector may have enrolled, or the number of electors enrolled with a

party, shall be disclosed." WILLIAM S. DEVRRY, the New York Superintendent of Police, and every police officer noting and revealing these party registrations has committed and is committing a deflant crime. What is the meaning and final purpose of this black outrage upon the rights of citizens, so infamously conceived and daringly carried on? Has the inexplicable confidence of Tammany Hell that it could elect the Governor of New York rested upon this use of the police to manufacture a elub to coerce voters? It won't succeed.

They Want to Remain with the Colors

A very striking change is noted in the current petitions to the War Department regarding the muster out of troops. A few months ago it was overwhelmed with requests to discharge regiments selected for retaining, while now pleas come from regiments which have been chosen for muster out and want to remain. The Second Pennsylvania, the Second North Carolina and the Second Texas are announced to be such regiments, and others, it is said, would also gladly have their muster-out orders revoked, provided they could have their pres ent furloughs extended. But there is no need of any bargaining, because all the volunteers required can be had.

The truth is that not only has the change from the hot and humid midsummer to clear and bracing October brought a difference in feeling to the camps, and improvement, also, in healthfulness and comfort, but the panie in regard to the sanitary conditions of military life has subsided. It had, of course, a basis of truth in the fact that wherever hundreds of thousands of raw recruits, wholly ignorant of campaigning, and officered by non-professional soldiers, are hurriedly assembled in improvised camps, in the summer season, there is always much sickness. In that respect our war with Spain has been very much like other wars, in this country and elsewhere; but the trouble was grossly exaggerated by sensational newspapers and by a mallclous partisanship which saw a chance for decrying the war. There came to some militia regiments that had volunteered almost a craze to escape.

But good sense has taken the place of panic in this matter, and the volunteers have also learned better how to take care of themselves. The season for healthful campaigning in the tropics is here, and the prospect of passing a winter in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, with the comparatively light duties that may fairly be expected of the garrisons there, is far from being disagreeable. Indeed, the novelty of the scene and the experience, coupled with the almost certain brevity of the service, may well attract at least those who have no special ties or important business interests at home. At all events, some regiments have discovered that being mustered out before getting any service in the islands that have been the scene of war is not a courted privilege.

Better Stay!

The Democrats who in 1896 left their party left it for weighty reasons. Democrats returning to their party for this election are going back for petty rea-

It is much better to stand by the cause of honest money than to desert it.

To-day is the fourth and last day of regis tration. The places of registration are open from 7 in the moraing until 10 at night, and in every district they are near the residences of the voters. No citizen will have any excuse for failing to qualify himself thus to vote at the election, except absolute inability to get to his nearby registering place, and no citizen who is not anxious to vote at it is deserving of his own or anybody else's respect.

A Democratic correspondent of the Evening Post, Francis C. Huntington, writes a long letter to instruct Democrats how to vote for Judge Dalx on the official ballot so as to avoid voting for his associates on the Republican Judiciary ticket. It does not seem to occur to him that there is any baseness in proposing such a contemptible trick. He has none of the shame which would come naturally to cently magnanimous man. The conduct of the Republican party in coming honorably to the defence of the independence of the Judiciary. infamously assailed by the Democratic party, produces no impression on his mind. In cominating Judge Daly, a Democrat, the Republican Convention separated the Jufrom politics; yet this Mr. Hundiciary TINGTON persists in bringing in the most bigoted Democratic partisanship by trying to put up Democrats to the trick of defeating the admirable Republican Judiciary candidates associated with Judge Dally. He wants them to vote for Judge Daly, but at the same time for the Democratic candidates, Andrews and FITZGERALD, who are willing to be used by Tammany in its effort to chastise Judge Daly And the man gets a column of the Evening Post for thus advertising himself for public contempt.

With the exception of Mr. SULZER, the Democratic candidates for Congress in this city seem to be afraid to say whether they are for silver or not. It is not necessary for ther to say anything about the matter, for if they are Democrata they believe in the Chicago platform, and will vote for the free coinage of silver. Here is a specimen Democratic platform of 1898, the platform of the Democrats of the Fifth Kentucky Congress district:

"The Democratic party of the Fifth Congressions by the Democrats at their convention in July, 1896. and we particularly reaffirm and indorse the finan cial plank therein, declaring for the free and un-limited comage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of any and all other nations.

"We are proud of the patriotic conduct in peace and in war of that brave leader of Democracy, Will LIAM JENNINGS BEYAN, and we favor his renomina-tion as the Democratic candidate of the people for President of the United States in 1900.

"We are in favor of an income tax so that the bur-den of taxation be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion o the expense of the Government, and in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court decision an income tax law passed by Congress unconstitu-tional, we are in favor of an amendment to the Contitution making a reasonable and just income tax

For such a platform every man will vote who votes for a Democratic-candidate for Congress

One of the newspapers now engaged in decrying our war with Spain draws a parallel between what it pretends to be our want of of the French in 1870, when Napolnon III.

was assured by the army authorities that not even a button was wanting for the outfit of his forces. The little point of difference in this alleged parallel is that while France was defeated by the Germans, who captured Paris and exacted an enormous indemnity, we overthrew Spain, destroyed two of her fleets and took from her Cuba, Porto Bico and the Philippines That is the hard, historic fact that those who would smirch this country's glory cannot get over. Taking together the magnitude of the esults achieved, the brevity of the contest and the smallness of the loss, no wonder that Gen. TRACT declared that "the Administration has thus far conducted this war with a brilliancy unparalleled," and that the malicious efforts to cover up that fact should provoke the indigna-

tion of the American people

A reception in honor of the Boston base ball team was given in the Music Hall on Thursday night, and Mayor Quincy made speech of just compliment. The Boston nine s a creditable Boston institution, and deserves the respect which it receives. Its managers and members conduct themselves as civilized and decent men. Its business is to play ball. and it knows its business. Here in New York it seems to be regarded as the business of a paseball club to make a nuisance of itself. The Boston system pays. The New York system will pay when there is a bounty on bad temper, bad language and bad playing.

JUSTICE STRONG TAKES NO CHANCES.

His Judgment as Arbitrator in a Case Against

Peru Locked Up Until He Gets His Fee. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- Chief Justice Strong of Canada has apparently determined to take no chances on securing the fee which he has earned for acting as arbitrator in the case of Victor McCord, an American citizen, against the Government of Peru. The McCord case dragged along for years, despite the endeavors made by the United States to effect a settlement. McCord had been arrested and imprisoned in Peru back in the 80s, but the Peruvian authorities would not recognize the claim, and for a long time embarrassed the United States in its efforts to secure an amicable adjustment by not sending a diplomatic representative to Washington. Finally it was agreed that the Chief Justice of Canada should render an award as to the amount due the claimant. Several days ago he telegraphed the State Department that he had formulated his decision and placed it in the keeping of a Canadian bank. The telegram also contained the information that Justice Strong's fee was \$2,000. The State Department took the hint at once, and half of that amount, the share of the United States, is now on its way to the Chief Justice. Peru has not been heard from, but it is safe to say that the official copy of the judgment rendered by Justice Strong will remain in charge of the bank until he receives the full amount of his fee. ment. McCord had been arrested and im-

OFFICEROLDERS IN POLITICAL

A Circular on the Subject Issued by the

Civil Service Commission WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-The Civil Service Commission, in response to the recent order of Acting Postmaster-General Heath, has issued a circular on the subject of political activity of Federal officers and employees. After calling attention to the executive instructions of July 14. 1886, which the circular says are still in

orce, it continues:
"The Postmaster-General, in a letter dated

Aug. 8, 1808, says that the order of the Fresident, above quoted, had been neither revoked nor modified.

"The commission believes that the best interests of the service will be promoted by the non-participation of all members of its boards.

non-participation of all members of its boards of examiners in political conventions or in the work of political committees.

"While attendance at a political convention as a delegate or membership upon a political committee is not in itself a violation of the civil service rules, the commission holds that all partisan activity, if sufficient to impair usefulness as a representative of the Civil Service Commission, is sufficient cause for removal from membership on any of its board of examiners."

DR. DAVID JAYNE HILL HERE. Arrival of the New Assistant Secretary o State from Europe.

David Jayne Hill, LL. D., former President of the University of Rochester, who was appointed Assistant Secretary of State while abroad, arived last evening on the Cunard steamship Lucania. He has spent the last eighteen months in Paris in studying international law months in Faris in studying international law and diplomatic history. He will go to Washington to-day. He said that our naval and military success in the short war with Spain had been the marvel of Europe, and that our prestize had been increased wonderfully. The best French were not at emmity with the United States, although there was at one time a strong sentiment for Spain in France.

Among other passengers on the Lucania were Frederick Courtenay Selous, the African explorer, author, and hunter; William R. Grace, W. P. Clyde, and Mrs. Brockholst Cutting.

Roosevelt and the Germans.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: If I tell you that there are any number of Germans in this and other cities of this or any other State who have the welfare of the city. State or United States more at heart than their glass of beer, I know whereof I speak. It is a libel on the German character to put the beer question always foremost in his case Those of us who came here thirty or more years ago know full well who it was originated the prohibitor; laws; but if the salvation of this State or country de pends upon a glass of beer, week days or Sundays, and nothing else, it might as well go to the dogs.

Now, if we had a Police Commissioner by the name of Theodore Roosevelt who enforced the laws as he found them, fearlessly and without favor, we red him for that reason because he made us think of the officials in our Fatherland, whom we always claim to be upright and beyond suspicion Why, then, should we not honor him with our vote when we are well aware, by his former conduct in office, that he would make one of the best if not the best Governor this or any other State ever pos nenned.

Anyhow, rest assured that Ottendorfer doesn't rule all the Germans, and I would say again, the thinkne Germans admire the character of Boosevelt, and s long as we have plenty such "cowards" even Ottendorfer won't have to be afraid to go outalde of his stone pile on Park row

A GERMAN-AMERICAN. BIXTH STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

What Are We Here For?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a people and a nation, what are we here for? Is it tamely to pose as the great liberty-loving and liberty-enjoying sample of the earth's inhabitants, civilizing by show and saving by a sign, or are we to aggressively extend those blessings that our fathers gained in the agonies of 1770, our brothers perfected in the horrors of 1861-65, and that our boys have proclaimed with their heroism on land and sea in 1898? The Philippines and every other inch of land upon the earth's surface that our army and navy have wrenched from tyranny, fraud, and oppression should be retained by us, and only selfishness and cowardice would make us shrink from the responsibilities that now devolve upon us as the arbiter of the destiny of an empire and a race. This responsibility is our opportunity, and we must grasp it or be forever condemned for weakness and blind incompetency. MIRDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 17.

Mechanic with Larger Ideas Than the

New York Democratic Platform. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I am a skilled me chanic in the machinery trade and have always voted the Democratic ticket. I realize the importance of our new colonial possessions, and with the opening of Chins, which is bound to come, a grand, new ter ritory will be open to American business men which will certainly help the workingman greatly. The platform of the Democratic party ignores this creat question entirely, while the platform of the

topublican party says hold all we have taken. So I shall vote the straight Republican ticket NEW YORK, Oct. 20. HENRY SCHROEDER.

In olden times the hero at the front, Who dared to face the cannons' frowning row, Was honored greatly by his fellow men. But now it's different, says Oswald O.

He sneers at our brave leader of the brave Who to discretion's promptings gave no head; Who left a safe position here at home And ah! too many of this O. O. breed.

They turn and call him coward now. Will men, Men of just thoughts and patriotic souls Suffer this sneer unpunished to remain, Nor give fudiguent answer at the polis?

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT IN 1897.

The South African Republic Exceeds the United States in Gold Production.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-The report of the Director of the Mint on the world's production of precious metals for the calendar year 1897, shows a total output of \$237,504,800 gold and \$236,730,300 silver, coinage value. The amount of silver produced during the year, 183,000,000 ounces, was the largest on record, although the output of the United States, 53,860,000 ounces, was nearly 5,000,000 ounces less than that of the previous year. While many of the larger silver mines of this country were closed during the year, the aggregate does not show a proportionate falling off, owing to the in-

during the year, the aggregate does not show a proportionate falling off, owing to the increased output of sliver as a by-product of lead and copper mines, which amounted to 80 per cent, of the total.

The value of the gold produced in the United States for the year was \$57,363,000, which was an increase of \$4,275,000 over that of the provious year. The South African republic produced \$57,833,861, a gain of \$13,874,192 and for the first time in forty years displaced the United States from the first place in the gold-producing countries of the world. Gold or aliver was produced in twenty-five States and Territories, Colorado leading with 124, 1191 ounces of gold and 21,838,400 of silver. The value of the Alaskan output was \$2,881, 000 for silver and an equal amount for gold. The world's coinage during the year including recoinages, was: Gold, \$437,719,342; allver, \$142,380,388, or a total of \$580,088,080. That of the United States in the same period was: Gold, \$73,028,485, and silver, \$18,487,297. Of the latter amount \$12,651,731 was in standard silver dollars coined from silver purchased under the Sherman act.

The highest London price for silver during the year was \$2,13-16 pence, the lowest 230, pence, and the average price 27 19-10 pence, equivalent to \$0,60446 in United States money per ounce fine, at which the bullion value of the silver dollar was \$0.467.

The value of the net gold exports for the year was \$512,609; silver, \$20,287,612. Gold to the value of \$11,870,231 and silver to the value of \$11,201,150 were used in the industrial arts in the United States during the year, and the world's consumption, during the same period was: Gold, \$56,005,680; silver, \$40,435,577.

On Jan. 1, 1898, the metallic stock of the United States consisted of gold, \$745,245,083;

430,577.
On Jan. 1, 1898, the metallic stock of the United States consisted of gold, \$745,245,953; allver, \$635,310,064, or a total of \$1,380,556,017.

WAR REVENUE RULING REVERSED. How Bank Depositors May Evade the Stame

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-Under an opinion by the Attorney-General the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has reversed a former ruling that the War Revenue act required a 2-cent stamp on a receipt given by a depositor to a bank in withdrawing his funds and holds that this form of evading the stamp tax on checks cannot be prevented. The ruling was made on this form of receipt, which was filled out by an official of the bank and signed by the depositor on calling for and receiving his money:

LANCASTER, S. C., Oct. 21. Received of the Bank of Lancaster, of Lancaster, d.C., one hundred dollars on account. John Don. The Commissioner holds that such a receipt riven to a bank by a person to whom the bank is indebted, as a depositor or otherwise, or for

whom it holds funds, is no more subject to a stamp than a receipt given for any other debt a stamp than a receipt given for any other debt or demand.

"The purpose of the law," says the Commis-sioner, "is to require stamps upon checks which are commercial negotiable instruments. A check, however, is not required in any par-ticular form. If it is in a form sufficient to constitute an order for the payment of money and assumes the character of a commercial negotiable instrument, then it is subject to the tax.

ax.
"There is much banking done, especially in avings banks, without the use of checks at all.

There is much banking done, especially in savings banks, without the use of checks at all, the depositor having a book in which the bank denotes the amounts deposited on one side and the amounts drawn out on the other. Of course the depositor in such cases draws the money out of the bank, but he does it in such a way as not to be subject to the stamptax, because he does not give a check. So, if a person does not give a check he does not have to pay tax, and if he goes to the bank and the bank pays him upon its dues to him and he gives a receipt, such receipt does not require a stamp; but if he issues his receipt so that it will be good in the hands of another person to draw upon his deposit for the amount of it, then it loses the character of a receipt and becomes a check or draft and is subject to tax."

THE NAVY IN THE WAR.

Secretary Long to Publish All Reports and Telegrams Received. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-Secretary Long has setermined to publish all reports and all cor-

respondence of the Navy Department relating to the operations of the United States naval forces in the war with Spain, with the exception of such communications that for diplomatic reasons should be withheld from the newspapers. The reports of commanding officers of naval vessels on the operations of their ships will be given to the press dsily until all have been made public; and from time to time copies of correspondence between the Navy Department and its officers will also be given out for publication. There is much interesting out for publication. There is much interesting matter in the reports and correspondence. The activity of the department in harassing the enemy is shown by the many telegrams to and from commanding officers. Some new light will be thrown on the operations of the navy in that critical period of the war when Cervera fleet was in Santiago harbor, and a perusal of the telegrams will show how easily Cervera might have escaped the "bottling up" which ultimately resulted in the destruction of his ships. An officer of the Bureau of Navigation is editing the reports. He has practically completed his work and the first batch may be given to the press to-morrow.

The Secretary believes that the Government owes it to the people of the country to let them see for themselves how the war was conducted by the Navy Department. While the feelings of some people may be hurt and the reputations of others diminished through this publication of official communications, history will be benefited and some controversies may be settled.

WAR BOND ISSUE. Injunction Proceedings Against Secretary Gage Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- Judge Cox, in Equity Court this morning, declined to issue the mandamus and the injunction proceedings against the Secretary of the Treasury, as prayed, in the war bond issue cases. Mandamus proceedings were instituted by William H. Wharton against Secretary Gage to compel him to issue sgainst Secretary Gage to compel him to issue \$520 worth of bonds. The injunction by George B. Wightman prayed that he be restrained from cancelling a contract for \$395, 340 worth of bonds. The Secretary in his answer contended that circumstances surrounding the subscriptions for the bonds were fraudulent, and that the subscriptions violated the spirit of the law, which was for a popular loan. Judge Cox dismissed both proceedings on the ground that the bonds did not exist at the time they were subscribed for, or, technically, they had not been signed, registered, and issued at that time. In other words, the subscriptions were in the nature of a mercantile contract calling for the delivery of goods in the future.

Speaking of the decision Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlipsaid: This decision prevents the accumulation of large blocks of bonds in the hands of corporations and individuals, and will give to small subscribers the benefit of about \$500,000 worth of bonds affected by this decision. This amount, having been cancelled, will be allotted to the next subscribers in order as rapidly as they can be gotten out by the department.

DEMANDS MORE MONEY.

Brooklyn School Board Tries to Mandamit

Argument was had before Supreme Court Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn yesterday, on the application for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the Board of Education City of New York to pay to the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn the sum of \$1 and the Borough of Brooklyn the sum of 5,555.45, to which the achoel board alleges it is entitled under section 1,005 of the charter. President Swanstrom of the school loand are that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment awarded to Brooklyn in July last \$1,270,851.84, and that it is entitled to \$225.711.05 mere formake up the quota allowed by the charter for qualified teachers who shall have actually taught during a term not less than thirty-two weeks.

weeks.
The Board of Education contended that the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in making the award of \$1.270.881.84 was final, and that there is no further risk devolving upon the defendants to apportion the fund asked for. Decision was reserved

Harper's Monthly for November contains very smellent gleanings from the field of war. Limit. Fremont writes of Torpedo-Boat Service, Francia Remington tells of his experiences." With the Figh. Corps," and likewise contributes a characteristic Western story. Mr. John E. Bennett des ribes out el 1 and little known Pacific islands, Sants Catalina Santa Cruz, the Farallones. Sidney Wintman writed of Bismarck, Archibal Colquboun discusses the Eastern Expansion of the United States; and these are other contributions of quality.